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THE ARIZONIAN,

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The Gila River Country.

As soon as it is ascertained that the Pinal Apaches will offer no opposition to white men visiting their country, exploring parties will be organized to visit the unknown regions of the Gila and tributaries - the streams that flow from the Pinal and White mountains, where it is believed there are as rich gold fields as have ever been discovered on this continent. Several parties in attempting to prospect this region have been driven away by the savages who manifest the greatest antipathy to the whites becoming acquainted with the mineral wealth of the country. Abundant traditions, rumors, and tales are extant concerning the quartz gold mines, and the wonderful "washings" on the upper waters of the Gila, on Black river, and in the gulches of the White mountains. That the Indians bring gold from that country is certain. They have sold it to many persons in this Territory, and have never denied that they knew where it existed in abundance, but invariably refuse to disclose the locality. Far boilt from us to cocourage any reckless adventure into a country about ling in dangers and hardships of the most formidable description, but we hope the day is at hand when some of our hold and hardy pioneers will push their explorations into that mysterious region and lay its secrets open to the hands of labor and enter-

Those who explore the Gila may calculate upon no easy conquest. They will need to be vigilant, hardy, untiring and brave-venturing into the lands of hostile Indians, with hunger and thirst, the extremes of heat and cold, poisonous reptiles and stinging insects, to environ them at every step still if any confidence can be placed in the conclusions of geologists, the stories of hunters, and the statements of indians themselves who inhabit the country-the reward for a patient, thorough, and careful explocation will be very great. We give a few extracts from notes on the character of the country in the vicinity of the Colorado and Gi-In, made several years since by officers of the U. S. army; scant as this information is, it will be interesting :

We descended into the broad valley of the Gila, skirted on the south side of the table land, black with bassalt peobles, resting on a stratum of the carbonate of lime, upon which the river impanged at every flood, and widened the valley. Wherever we mounted to the table lands to cut off a bend in the river, we found them dreary beyond description. Now and then a single acadia raised its solitary form and displayed its verdure in the black expanse.

The river bottoms are wide, rich, and thick-ly overgrown with willow and a tall aromatic with flights of white brant, weed and alive (wings tipped with black,) goese, and ducks, many signs of beaver and deer. with many signs of beaver and deer.
We found remains of old seequias, and the

plains covered with broken pottery. found several varieties of sea-shells, probably brought by the Maricopas, who came from the sea-coast, originally,

After making ten miles we came to a dry ereek, coming from a plain reaching far to the south. The table land was strewed with fragments of black bassalt, interspersed with agate, the summit was a mound of granite boulders, blackened by angite, and covered with unknown characters, the work of human hands. These

have been copied. On the ground near by, were also traces of some of the figures. show ing some of the hieroglyphics, at least, to have been the work of modern Indians. Others were of undoubted antiquity, and the signs and symbols intended to commemorate some great event. One stone bore on it what might be taken to be a mastadon, a horse, a dog, and a man. Their heads are turned to the east, and this may commemorate the passage of the Ab-origines of the Glia on their way north. Some of the boulders have been written and

re-written upon so often that it was impossible to get a distinct outline of any of the characters.

We made many inquiries as to the character of the vast region of country embraced in the triangle formed by the Colorado of the west, the Del Norte, and the Gila; and from all I can learn the country does not differ materially, in its physical character from New Mexico, except, perhaps, heing less denuded of soil and vigeta-tion. The whole extent, except on the margin of streams, is said to be destitute of forest trees. The Apaches and Navajos are very numerous The former are nomadic Indians, but the latter have fixed habitations, possess numerous herds of sheep, and cultivate the soil.

of sheep, and cultivate the soil.
"Warner, Stanley, and myself, saddled up to visit the junction of the Gila with the Colorado, which we found due North from our camp about a mile and a half distant. We mounted a butte of feldspathic granite and looking 25 deg. East of North, the course of the Colorado was marked by clouds of flying sand. The Gila comes into it nearly at right angles, and the point of junction, strangely chosen, is the hard butte through which, with their united forces, they cut a canon, and then flow off dae magnetic west, in a direction of the resultant due to the relative strength of the

The walls of the canon are vertical, and about fifty feet high, and one thousand feet long. Almost before entering the cancel, in descending the Gila, its sea-green water is lost in the chrome colored hue of the Colorado. For a distance of three or four miles below the junction, the river is perfectly straight, and about 5.0 feet wide; and up, at least, to this point, there is little doubt that the Colorado is navigable for steemboats. Above, the Cols. rado is full of shifting sandbars, but it is, no doubt, to a great extent susceptible of naviga-

The Gila, at certain stages, might be naviga-

ted up to the Pimos village, and possibly with small boats at all stages of water. Near the junction, on the north side, are the remains of an old Spanish church , built near the beginning of the 17th century, by the re-nowned unsecontry, Father Kino. The mission was eventually sacked by the Indians, and the inhabitants all murdered or driven off by the Indians It will probably yet be the seat of a city o wealth and importance, most of the mineral and for regions of a vast extent of country being drained by the two rivers. The stone being drained by the two rivers. The stone butte through which they have cut their passage is not more than a mile in length. Gila once flowed to the south, and the Colorado to the north of this butte, and the point of junction was below. What freak of nature enjjunction was below. What freak of nature cui-ted their efforts in forcing the butte, is difficult to say. During freshets, it is probable the rivers now discharge their surplus waters through these old channels. Francisco informs me that the Colorado, seven miles travel up from the butte, continues pretty much the same as we saw it.

There a canon is reached, impassable for horses or canoes. The country between is settled by the Coyoteros, or wolf-eaters, cochineans, (dirty fellows), Los Tontears, or fools, and the Garroteros, or club Indians. These cultivate

meions beans, and maize.

Higher up, on the Gila, the ruins of many ancient settlements were discovered. Just before reaching the base of Mount Graham, a wide valley, smooth and level, comsouth-east. At the junction of this valley with the Gila are the ruins of a large settlement.— We found traces of a circular wall 270 feet in circumference. Here, also, was one circular enclosure of 400 yards. This must have been for defence. In one corner was an indenture which we supposed to be a well. Large mesquite trees now grow in it, attesting its antiquity.— Most of the houses are rectangular, varying from 20 to 100 feet front. Red cedar posts were found in many places, which seemed to

connect the inhabitants of these long deserted buildings with other races. No mark of an buildings with other races. No mark of an edge tool could be found, and no remnant of any household or family utensils, except the fragments of pottery which were everywhere strewed on the plain, and the rude corn-grinder still used by the Indians. This great valley was once the abode of busy, hard-working people. Who they were, tradition cannot

Scenes or Plunder.-The mutinous Zouave, Pierre Duval, whom I had seen so severely punished by the Commandant of Tizouzou, was stooping over the body of one of the women, as, attracted by the firing, I entered the hut. He had rested the piece which he carried, and whose bayonet was red with the warm blood of one of the old creatures on the ground, and was bending over the still palpitating form, as standing on the door sill I watched his operations. The object he coveted was a pair of ear-rings, which were the only ornaments to be seen on the corpse. Rude enough they were, only consisting of coral, in a broad, that, tin setting. Seizing one of them with his blood-besmearep hands, he tore it away from the yet quivering flesh, carrying away a portion of the ear as he did so. Turning the body partly over with his foot, he repeated the operation, and then, almost overturning me in his course, dashed out of the hut in quest of more blood and more plunder. Advancing a pace or two I saw the old woman not yet quite dead: but it was soon over, for the glancing flame had seized the hut on either side, and thick volumes of smoke filled the room, and both the dead sergeant and the rifled corpses of the Kabyle beroines were soon reduced to ashes beneath the action of the fierce flames.—Sketches of Algeria.

LEARNED AND WEALTHY AFRICANS,-Mr. Bowen, the returned African missionary, in a lecture at New York, said that there were sev-eral libraries and a number of learned men in the heart of Africa. They know a great deal more about us than we do about them. They asked, for instance, if the days of our week were not named so and so; and when answered affirmatively, replied that they had found it so in their books. The names of Abraham, David, Marianna, and Susannab, are common in Central Africa. Mr. Bowen saw them with Roman noses, finely formed hands and feet, black skins, and wooly heads. They were the most learned among the Africans. In Abso-kuta there is a market two miles long. Dreeces nre sold there as high as sixty dollars apiece. The lecturer knew an African intimately whose wealth was estimated at more than two million The women do not work in the fields in the interior.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN EGYPT,-On the railroad between Alexandria in Egypt, and Suez, recently finished, there were four loco-motives—two of them of English manufacture. and the other two were built at the Taunton Works, Masanchusetts. It seems that the Pasha's cars are open to flattery, and the English engineers, through their consul, used every means to get rid of the American engineers. They were told by the railroad company that the engines would not be used, and their servi-ers would not be needed. The excuse for hauling them up was that they were not strong enough to haul the heavy trains. One of the American engineers, getting an opportunity to speak to the Pasha, told him he would haul as many loaded cars as would reach from one end of the road to the other. Accordingly seventy-five loaded cars—which was all they could mus-ter—were put in a train, the Pasha's own car attached, and the whole were taken through to Suez, a distance of two hundrad miles, in twelve hours, making stoppages for fuel and water. The Pasha exclaimed in Egyptian: "God is great, but a Yankee is very near par-fection!" On his return he discharged the Enelish engine-drivers, and now uses the Taunton engine altogether.

BEAUTY.- No woman can be handsome by the force of feature alone, any more than she can be truly witty only by the help of speech. Nor is she capable of being heautiful who is incapable of being false! It is, methinks, a low and degrading idea of that sex, which was created to refine the joys and soften the cares of humanity by the most agreeable participation, to consider them mere objects of sight.— She who takes no care to add to the natural graces of her person by any excelling qualities, may be allowed still to amuse as a picture, but

The Thirty-Fifth Congress; its Closing Proceedings, etc.

The New York Herald is very severe on the late Congress, and its reckless proceedings.-The Herald says:

The Thirty-fifth Congress has finished its miserable career of folly and faction, and has dissolved and dispersed. As we expected, the pressure of the heavy business of the session into the last three days has resulted in much bungling in finishing up the regular appropria-tion bills. For the details concerning these appropriations we refer the reader to our Wash-ington despatches. With these shortcomings on the part of Congress in reference to the domestic machinery of the government, and in regard to the critical international relations of Mexico and Central America, whether the President, through the long Congressional recess before him of nine months, can or can-not avoid the alternative of an extra session, a few days or a few weeks will probably deter-

All the bills relating to the Post Office Department, including some twenty millions of appropriations, fell through for want of time, after the exhaustion of the session in frivolous debates and buncombe speeches. And so the question whether or not there shall be an extra session, devolves upon the Postmaster General to enswer; and we suppose that his answer will be: "We shall try to get on as Mr. Cobb does, upon credit, and upon our expectations of the next Congress." For all other purposes, finally, the re-issue of twenty millions of treasury notes will do: but in the absence of any modification of the tariff, to increase the resources of the treasury, the next Congress will have, as its first duty, the task of providing for the redemption of a hundred millions of jub-lic debt and deficiencies.

The divisors and confusion of parties, say tions, and factions, have been the death, on the other hand, of the Homestead Bill, the new Pension bill for the benefit of old soldiers, and French spoliation?bill of five millions. which, together with the veto put upon the bill of land grants for agricultural colleges, have saved the treasury in all a good many hundreds of millions of dollars, which are something. But the failure in any definite action to second the President's sugnetious recommendations in regard to Cubs, Mexico, Central America, and upon the important subject of the tariff, leaves Mr. Buchanan free from all obligations to consider the consequences to the refractory democracy in calling an extra sea-

From the reading of the President's Message, on the first day of the long session, to the closing hour of the last day of the short sesion, the measures of the administration, and the appropriations necessary to estry on the government, have depended, more or less, upon the ballance of power possessed by the opposi-tion from the dissensions and divisions upon great things and small things among the President making cliques of the democratic majority. This majority, elected under the wing of Mr. Buchanan's popularity in 1856, and elected to support his administration, could have carried everything smoothely before them. and could have consolidated their party into an army of impregnable strength, by simply adhering to the administration. But what have they done, and what have been the consequences?

The factious leaders and Presidential aspirants and managers of the party in Congress, instead of co-opperating with the President, have, from this section or that section, from this little Presidential clique or the other, played the game of rule on rulu against his ad-ministration. The consequences are recorded. first in the party majority of the late Congress -proceedings which have established the con-viction in the mind of every intelligent reader, that a more impotent, imbecile and discordant majority never occupied both houses Secondly, the consequences are indicated in those formidable opposition gains in the members elected from the Northern States last year to the next, or sixty-sixth Congreus.

Nothing on earth is more to be despised than falsehood and deception in woman—she upon whom man looks as the emblem of truth and The woman capable of falsehood, pecially towards one who loves her, is capable of all that is revolting to virtue and purity-and is invariably the cause of incalculable mis-chief.—Richter.